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ROPE CHAPEL, Broadway .- GRAND CONCERT.

Mew'l ork, Wednesday, February 16, 1853.

Considerable excitement existed in the city las evening, owing to the expected arrival of General Pierce, from Boston. A number of persons, who were anxious to see the President elect, assembled at the depot of the New Haven Railroad when the afternoon cars care in. Many inquiries were also made when the train arrived at half past eleven last night; but it was soon ascertained that the General was not among the passengers. The anxiety of the people to see and welcome him to the Empire City is

very great; but all tendency toward any demonstra-

tion is subdued by their sincere sympathy for his recent bereavement. The reports of the Congressional proceedings mdicate that some of the members are aware of the necessity of closing up the business of the session as rapidly as possible. But little time is left to devote to the bills that must, of absolute necessity, be acted upon, let alene the immense amount of other work that has accumulated on the tables. The Senate passed a bill, which was afterwards concurred in by the House, providing that any trial which may be commenced in the criminal courts of the District of Columbia, shall proceed to final judgment before the

adjournment of the court for the term. This bill is

erstood to have a direct bearing upon the Gardiper and other similar cases.

While the Deficiency Appropriation bill was under consideration in the Senate. Mr. Borland made some disclosures, with regard to financial operations connected with the capitol extension, that will be very apt to create a fluttering in certain quarters, should they prove correct. He declared that they were backed by the evidence elicited by the investigating committee. An amendment was adopted, providing that all money for the extension shall hereafter be tead of the architect. In the course of the debate a most unmerciful onslaught was made upon the Su perintendent of the Census, by both whigs and democrats. It is alleged that Mr. Kennedy has given employment to one hundred and sixty clerks, when thirty could have done all the work and completed it in far less time.

As was intimated in our columns some days ago. the strenuous opposition of the freesoil Senators to the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations. with regard to the Tehuantepec question, is adding to its strength-wide Mr. Hale's speech of yesterday. It is a little singular that nothing will give more popularity to particular measures than the efforts of ertain men in opposition to them.

The House passed the bill for the regulation of the coinage, a synopsis of which will be found in the report elsewhere. On going into Committee of the bill to prevent frauds on the Treasury were agreed to; the Post Office Appropriation bill was ordered to be reported complete; and, while upon the Diplomatic bill. Mr. Venable read the members a long and not injudicious lecture upon their peculiar method of doing business. Everybody will agree with the gentleman from North Carolina, that there is a radical wrong somewhere, and that if it exists in the one hundred and twenty-eight rules and joint rules. or, as is pertinently asserted by Mr. Stephens, in the members themselves, the sooner the House is purged of the evil the better it will be for the people. are sorry to observe that some of those present did not profit by the remarks of the gentlemen above ed, but on the contrary entered into a rambling debate, which merely served to kill time, confirm the charges of Mr. Stephens and illustrate to constituents what little attention is really paid to their

interests. By reference to our despatch from Washington, the reader will ascertain, among other interesting items, the summary way in which Postmaster General Hubbard disposes of petitions from New York

merchants. The difficulty originated by the arrest of Mr. Smith of this city last Satarday was again the cause of immense excitement in the New York Assembly vesterday. Like his illustrious namesake, the purser Mr. S. very prudently remained quiet, which only tended to arouse the indignation of his friends, and make them more determined to have him righted. The speeches upon the subject were far more piquant than ever. The Senate spent the early part of the day on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad project, after which the majority of the members refused to go into executive session for the purpose of acting upon the Governor's appointments, to the great chagrin of expectants. Appointments are now at a discount, and if the present policy is continued much longer they will be one hundred per cent worse than nothing. People talk about the troubles among the hards and softs at Tammany Hall, but they do not begin to compare with the troubles of the democracy in the Legislatore. Six weeks of the session are gone, and nothing has been done but wrangle, and, what is more, the members are evidently determined to do nothing else. Some of them

should read Mr. Venable's lecture to Congressmen. The American Commercial Agent at Cape Hay tien has sent us a note, relative to the epidemic that has lately prevailed among the West India islands. It is important to shipmasters. The plague, or fever, pecording to our last accounts, was very severe at Port an Prince, carrying off a large number of Amer ican seamen. The hints of Mr. Wilson should be preserved, and may be the means of saving a great

Very soon after the passage of the free banking law in Illinois, a bevy of spiritual rappers and mediums, of both sexes, in Chicago, conceived the transcendant idea of establishing a bank, and entering the arena of financial operations on true reli-gious and spiritual rappings principles. They aca rdingly entered into the requirements of the law, and about five weeks since opened the "Bank of Chica 70," in the city of Chicago, State of Illinois, and con menced the business of banking and finaneiering. Notice was given that all their operations would be based upon the principles of Christianity; shat the affaire of the bank would be brought in

close r coximity with the canens of the Church; and spiritual rappings would be promulgated and P .opagated, and mediums and manife properly into notice. Bills were duly issued, and a community found sufficiently credulous to receive them as a circulating "medium." But, in the course of a few weeks, the spirits, under whose control it was contended the bank performed its operationswho were no less than George Washington, Andrew Jackson, and Alexander Hamilton-very unwisely dictated certain regulations which did not altogether suit the tastes of a number of the billholders, and a collision ensued, which resulted in a breach of the peace, and the subsequent arrest by the proper authorities, of the whole party. The report of their examination before the County Court in Chicago, which we give in another column, will give the sequel to the story.

The railroad and other operatives at Baltimore have decided upon going to work for those employers who have complied with their demands. fourth of their earnings is to be devoted to the apport of those who are still compelled to hang out. Late accounts from Texas represent the Indians as being very troublesome. Outrages and murders are committed by them with perfect impunity.

The New Jersey House of Representatives yesterday passed the bill for an air line railroad between this city and Washington.

The Governors of the Almshouse Department met last evening, and immediately adjourned, owing to the recent calamity in the family of their associate Richard S. Williams, Faq., whose son died from inju

ries received by the late terrible accident at Glen Cove. Governor Ferrick moved resolutions of condelence with the family, and also to provide for the supply of the various institutions during the week They were unaximously adopted. The trial of Wm. M. Doty, for perjury alleged to have been committed in his evidence as a witness in the Forrest divorce case, was commenced vesterday. but the objections and legal arguments that inter

examination of one witness, and the partial exami nation of another. A woman, named Rose Carroll, died sucklerily in her bed yesterday morning, from congestion of the lungs, produced by intemperance. The deceased boarded at No. 38 Hamilton street. She was a na-

vened, prevented the case progressing beyond the

Reform of the Police System-Tis New Act Before the Legislature

The subject of city reform has been worn thoroughly threadbare. If abuse could have killed the Aldermen they would have been in their graves long ago: if clamor could have remedied grievances, our civic administration would have attained the highest degree of persection of which human institutions are sus ceptible. The press, the people, and even the courts, have combined to crush our city fathers. To what effect they have toiled, and what symptoms of improvement the fathers evince, we will not venture to determine. One branch, however, of the public service seems likely to undergo a salutary reform, and we are happy to say that it is not the least important. We allude to the system of police, which the act now before the Legislature, and the city ordinance of Thursday lest, propose to remodel. We give the act and ordinance in another column.

The main vice of the present system is its conversion of the police appointments into a political engine. The alderman appoints those who have served him at his election, policemen in his ward; they enter upon the discharge of their functions in utter ignorance of their duties. and by the time they have learned them the alderman goes out of office, and they are, perhaps, replaced by others. This practice, it is hardly necessary to say, is equally fatal to the character of both patron and client-altierman and policeman. The former neglects his duty in appointing men who are obviously unfit for the post; the latter forgets his calling to throw his weight into his protector's scale at elections. Between the two the city is in a sad plight-want of principle in the one, and inefficiency in the other, very nearly neutralize the benefits to be expected from a police force. The new act, we are happy to find, goes nearly to the root of the evil. The policemen to be named under it are to hold their offices during good behavior, and will not be removeable except for offences specified in the act. Thus, though the privilege of nominating men to fill vacancies still rests in the al dermen, the city will no longer be exposed to lose the services of an efficient officer, because his patron has been turned out of the Board. Policemen will have no inducement to play the part of rowdies at elections. On the contrary their tennre of office will main. ly depend on the impartiality with which they fulfil their duty on these occasions. A great step will be made towards removing the police force out of the reach of political influence, and rendering it-what it ought to be-a powerful and trustworthy shield to the community.

A second improvement is the clause requiring policemen to read and write legibly the English anguage, and to be acquainted with the first four rules of arithmetic. The present law did not contemplate any such qualifications in members of the force, and the consequence has been, that many of the reports of policemen have been remarkable models of composition, requiring a practised eye to decipher them. Faults of orthography have been the most venial of their deficiencies. The duties of a policeman require as much education as many offices filled by individuals of respectable ac quirements. Very rare are the examples of utterly illiterate men whose native shrewdness would be a safe guide in the many trying positions in which policemen are frequently placed. Men who cannot read can hardly be expected to possess very definite notions of their duties and their powers; and those who cannot write are certainly very unfit to be the sworn chroniclers of the morals of the city. Nor are the rudiments of arithmetic less essential to functionaries appointed for the purpose of keeping watch over thieves.

Simultaneously with these very important reforms, the establishment of a river police force removes one of the most striking inconveniencies of the present system. Up to the present time. New York has been, we believe the only large scaport in the commercial world which has been unprovided with such a force: and the consequences have been such as might have been expected. The revenue officers have been unable to prevent smuggling being carried on to a very considerable extent. and vessels lying in port have been robbed night after night with perfect impunity. Owners of property on board ships have been compelled, in the first commercial city in America. to perform for themselves a task which properly devolves on the civic authorities-fortunate i their private watchmen did not meet the melancholy fate of poor Baxter. The system has wrought out its own care; and now that a life has been lost, the earnest entreaties of the Chief of Police have been heard with attention. and the request he has so often urged has been tardily granted. If he succeed in organizing a zealous and intelligent body of men, we shall

coace to hear New York and Leghorn classed

together as equally dangerous ports, infested by the most daring thieves, and guarded by the most inefficient police in the world. Merchants and captains may sleep soundly, without fear of their cabins being rifled, or stray coils of chain or cordage being carried off during the

These improvements are gratifying, and, so far as they go, are sound and judicious. But much remains yet to be done-not so much, perhaps, in the way of legislation as in the mode of carrying out the law-in order to raise New York to the level of European cities in this particular. In London go where you will at night. you cannot get out of sight or hearing of a policeman. Make the slightest disturbance, and you are collared in a twinkling. In this city, on the contrary, a man may frequently walk from the Park to Union square in the dead of night without ever seeing the "emblem of office." He may perambulate the Bowery at two in the morning for an hour without coming within call of an officer. He may shout "Police!" in Twenty-second street till his lungs are exhausted, without meeting any other response than the occasional opening and shutting of a neighbor's window. If the night is dark, rainy, or tempestuous, he may be sure that not a shadow of a policeman will cross his path; the force be ing obviously of the same opinion as the sentinel who, caught by the fireside of an inn, when he ought to have been on guard, indignantly inquired of his sergeant: "The enemy! why where in the world could be go such a night as this?" If our nine hundred policemen were to display as much ingenuity in ferreting out thieves as they do in concealing themselves on occasions of emergency, we should not hear of rewards being offered for stolen property.

Our police may learn another lesson from for eigners. Instances of brutality seldom or never occur in Paris; they are rare in London, and when brought to light are always severely punished. Here it not unfrequently occurs that a policeman conceives it to be his duty to administer a severe drubbing to his prisoner, as a preliminary to conveying him to the station, If he arrest a drunken man, whose legs refuse to perform their office, the officer of the law attempts to renovate them by battering his bead with a club. If any resistance is threatened, nothing short of stunning the offender satisfies the indignant functionary. And should the victim of this brutality, goaded to ungovernable fury by the savage attack of the policeman, so far forget blraself as to use a weapon with fatal effect, the gallows is there to avenge the righteons minister of the law. Such things occur every day. The cause has lain in the unwillingness of magistrates and justices to entertain charges of this nature against officers. unless they are brought forward by citizens of the highest respectability. No distinction of the kind should be drawn. The vilest wretch. who has a complaint of ill-usage to prefer against a policeman, should be patiently heard the matter carefully investigated, and, if the charge prove well-founded, the brutal officer condignly purished. The language of the new act induces us to hope that this will be the case in future. We sincerely trust it may. Brutality and violence are, perhaps, even greater crimes in a policeman than cowardice or neglect

THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION, AND THEIR ANNUAL REPORT.-We give in another part of to-day's paper, a summary of one of the most important decuments which has this year been submitted to the Legislature, to wit, the Report of the Commissioners of Emigration for 1852. It contains general and specific statements of the transactions of the Commissioners during the past year-the management of the institutions under their control : statistics of their hospitals; condition of the Emigrant Fund: revenues and disbursements; and all the information that is usually embodied in similar documents. The report is drawn up by Mr. Verplanck, the President of the Board, on whom that duty, we believe, devolves; and some of the suggestions and facts which it contains are entitled to grave consideration

It appears that at the present time the Emigrant Fund is in debt to an amount exceeding two hundred thousand dollars, and this, too. after an expenditure during the past year of more than five hundred and sixty-nine thousand dollars. To remedy this deficiency of means, the Commissioners propose to the Legislature to grant them an increase of the commutation tax, of fifty cents a head, or, in other words, to raise the tax from \$1,50-what it now is-to \$2 for every emigrant who arrives at this port. Our principal shipping merchants will doubtless object to this, and we feel confident that the Legislature will not grant it without abundant proof that it is necessary, and without being fully satisfied that the present income is not sufficient, with judicious and economical management. The subject is now before a committee of the Senate, and we trust that it

will be fully investigated. The report shows that the emigration during the past year has been greater than ever, being more than 300,000, and exceeding that of 1851 by 11,319. The German emigration, as we have previously stated exceeds that from Ireland, and reaches as high as 118,611-a circumstance which has never before occurred, and shows that our supply of embryo citizens from

the continent of Europe is on the increase. The statistics of their institutions, as given by the Commissioners, exhibit for the Emigrant Refuge and Hospital on Ward's Island, 15 182 inmates for 1852, and the cost of maintaining these establishments is put down at \$236,815 20. The patients treated at Ward's Island Hospital proper were 10,966, of whom 1 201 died. The numbers treated at the Marine Hospital were 8,887, of whom 1,561 died; and the cost of the Marine Hospital for the year was, including classified and unclassified expenses, \$126,309 64. The cholera and ship fever are said to have prevailed extensively both at Ward's Island

and at the Quarantine. The Commissioners state that they have made several changes in their institutions. They have established a salaried office of Vice President of their Board, and re-created the office of Physician-in-chief of the Marine Hospital, which they took so much pains to get the Legislature to abolish two years ago. A new superintendent has also been appointed at the Quarantipe. Extensive building engagements have been made, and money appears to have been expended in the most lavish manner.

AID FOR MADEIRA.-The bark Aaron J. Harvey has been taken up to load provisions at Philadelphia. for the distressed inhabitants of Madeira, and the committee here have determined to send on the balance of their funds in hand, to be invested in the shipment by that vessel. But as money is still requisite to complete her cargo, the benevolent are still called upon to come forward with aid, to enable the vessel to be despatched by the end of the pre-

THE GOPYRIGHT LAW .- The publishers have spoken. They have not shirked the questionon the contrary, they boldly accept the issue tendered, and deny the expediency of an international copyright and for these reasons :--

1st-Authors ought to be satisfied with a copyright in their native country.

Will anybody tell us why authors ought to be placed on a different footing from manufacturers of cutlery or cottons in this respect? The man who makes a knife, retains the property of the knife wherever it goes ; why should the exportation of a book divest the author of his right of property? The mechanic who makes a boot is entitled to remuneration from the man who wears it, wherever he resides; on what possible principle is it contended that the author ought not in like manner to be remunerated by every man who derives amusement or instruction from his book ?

2d-Authors are already sufficiently remun rated.

We cannot afford space to clothe our empha tic denial of this statement in a courteous circumlocution. It is not true; and, if it were, it proves nothing. The Messrs. Harper have been "sufficiently remunerated" for their industry as publishers; would the State be justified on this account, in robbing them of the legiti mate profits of their future operations? To assame the right of fixing a certain sam, as the 'fair and just compensation" of authorship. or any other honest calling, is most damnable des potism.

3d-Under an international copyright, edi tions of English works will be printed in England for this market, and American publishers, printers, paper makers, and binders, will suffer ac cordingly.

If printing and paper are cheaper in England than in New York or Philadelphia, how does it happen that not only books, but newspapers and periodicals of every description, are one two, three, and five hundred per cent dearer in England than here? It is far more likely that the works of English authors will be printed here for the English market than in England for

4th--The price of books will be increased. We do not believe it. On the contrary, a the publisher's sales will necessarily be at least doubled by a copyright, he will be enabled to afford his books at a lower rate than he could when he had only one nation as customers: and if not we should scorn to recognize that man as an American who would complain of the expense of honesty, and who would submit to be branded as a thief in order to save

five cents. In a word, the publishers' defence is as weal and as mean as their conduct has been disreputable and dishonest. They talk of public interests, and basely appeal to the jealous fears of individual trades. They complain of ill-usage. and whine at being called hard names, and im pute, in the same breath, the most unworthy motives to authors and the press. They prate of fairness to the public, and openly advocate highway robbery as a national institution. We shall be lenient in only compelling such a fraternity as this to be honest for the future; it would be but justice to force them to disgorge the gains of the past.

THE BEST NATIONAL POEX-FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD .- We call the attention of the whole tribe of starving poets throughout the country. to the splendid offer of \$500 premium of Mr. R. W. Latham. one of the wealthy and liberal minded of the bankers of Washington for the best national poem that can be produced between this and next December. Read his advertisement in another part of this paper. We publish it free of charge, for the charitable purpose of giving this chance for the poets the widest possible circulation. What a wind-fall it will be to the lucky genius that wins the prize! Only think of it. Five hundred dollars all in a lump! Give us a few more such men as Mr. Latham, and an international copyright law, and we shall soon have American literature and American poetry rising to their true position of the highest rank in the world. But while ou book publishers are getting fat on the plunder of British authors, our own literary writers are often reduced to the necessity of writing quack advertisements for their supper and lodging. A copyright law, and a bonus or a premium now and then from the rich, will promptly vindicate that there is genius in America, and that even poets depend for their existence, not upon air, but upon the market house. Read Mr. Latham's pronunciamento. As a literary writer, he throws Barnum completely in the shade.

Marine Affairs.

THE CALORIC SHIP ERICSSON, Captain Lowber, sailed for Norfolk yesterday. She passed pier No. 1, East river, pre cisely at twelve minutes after three o'clock, and the the Narrows at forty minutes after four-making the dis tance in one hour and twenty eight minutes, which would bring her rate of speed to six miles per hour. The tide at the time was full flood and about turning ebb. The motion of the wheel was very regular, and without the slightest perceptible stand on any revolution.

P ANTARCHE, from Liverpool, which put into Hampton Roads because of sickness on board, was tower to Quarantine yesterday. She has forty cases of fever and dysentery on board. The sick were landed and taker to the hospital at Quarantine. The small pox has en tirely disappeared from the vessel. There were sixty three deaths since leaving Liverpool, and twenty-three sick were landed at Norfolk.

THE STEAMSHIP MARION, which arrived from Charleston last evening, furnished us with papers in advance of the mail for which her officers will please accept our ac-knowledgments.

THE STEAMSHIP ALABAMA, Captain Ludlow, arrived yes terday morning from Savannah. We are indebted to the purser for the usual favors of our Savannah contempo-raties.

Meeting of the Ten Governors.

The usual weekly meeting of the Governors of the Alms house department was held last evening, at the office, in the City Ball. Messrs. Smith, Dugro, McLaughlin, Her rick, Pinkney, and West, were present, Mr. Smith in the

Mr. HERRICK safd-Mr. Chairman, as the hour appoint ed for the meeting of this Board has now passed, and there is not a quorum present, and as it is my opinion that, owing to the recent affliction in the family of Go that, owing to the recent affiction in the family of Go-vernor Williams, a sufficient number of members will not be present this evening for the transaction of business, I would therefore, sir, beg to move the following resolutions: Resolved, That the requisitions for supplies be referred to the Committee on Supplies, with power. Resolved, That all communications from the different department be referred to the proper committees to re-port upon at the next meeting. Resolved That, if necessary, the chairman be requested to call a special meeting.

to call a special meeting.

Resolved. That, as a mark of respect to our colleague,
Governer Williams, and as an expression of condolence to
the family in their affliction, of which this Board are pain-

fully apprized, we do now adjourn.

Governor Druge seconded the motion, which was unan-

Governor Duggo seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted.

The Eoard then adjourned until five o'clock in the afternoon of next Tuesday.

Governor Finkney, who had just entered the room, raid—I have been just now informed, sir, of the adjournment of the Board, owing to the calamity which has befallen the family of our associate governor, Mr. Williams. Sympathizing deeply as I do with that gentleman in his grief, I am happy, sir, that the resolutions have been so premptly put and acted upon.

Mr. Weer, who arrived also after the adjournment, expressed his entire approval of the resolutions of Governor Herrick.

United States District Attorney's Office.

Im. 15.—Unit d Sales es. John Collins, William Price,
Join Craig and Themas Laing, of the crew of the American ship Mercury, clarged with stealing clothes, &c., on
22d January, were prested and committed for examinatics.

Alleged Perjury in the Forrest Divorce Case.

Before Recorder Tillou, and Aldermen Bard and Smith.

FER. 15.—Trial of Wm. M. Doty for Perjury.—The jurors empannelled yesterday in the case of the people against W. M. Poty, were called, and Mr. A. Oakley Hall, the Assistant District Attorney, proceeded to open the case for the prosecution, in a speech of great ability and considerable length. The Attorney General was also in attendance on the part of the people. Mesers. J. R. Whiting, H. F. Clark, and A. A. Phillips, defended the accused.

I Henry H. Rice, one of the Clerks of the Superior Court, was the first witness examined by the Attorney General.

— Deposed: I am one of the Beputy Clerks of the Superior Court of this city; I was such Deputy Clerks of the Superior Court of this city; I was such Deputy Clerk at the time of the trial of Catherine N. Forrest and Edwin Forrest; I have the issue here that was tried between Catherine N. Forrest and Edwin Forrest.

Mr. Whiting objected to the witness stating anything to the contents of the issue.

Witness produced them. This is the judgment rolling at that time; these are all the pleadings and the infield ment; I have the minutes also of the Court on the field of the Court on the court of the court on the court of the court Accused.

Henry H. Rice, one of the Clerks of the Superior Court
was the first witness examined by the Attorney General

Mr. Whiting objected to the witnes them. Q—
Who held the Court Mr. Whiting objected to the witnes that The record would show who b Ad the Court Mr. Jones would be the proper person to Dejection overruled, and except prove that fact.

Q—By what Judge was the on taken.
Q—By what Judge was the out held at the time of that trial? A.—By Chief Jus' ice Oakley; this is a nist prins record. Q—Was this nan Doty sworn as a witness on that trial?

Mr. Whiting objected to the question; the record will show the fact.

The Attorney Gen' real then proceeded to read the record judgment.

of judgment.

Mr. Whiting o' jected, as it was a paper filed by other parties, and m'_ade up on the 7th February, 1852, at a day long subseq ent to the offence charged in this indictment.

The Att _rney General—There is no doubt that the record of the judgment is always evidence.

The P. ccorder—You propose to read this to show the issue?

V.r. H. F. Clark—It does not show the issue.

The Recorder—If there is no issue, then there is not evidence. The Court permit it to be read. (Defendant counsel excepted)

The Attorney General then read part of the record which specified as to the criminality between Mr. Forces

The Attorney General then read part of the record which specified as to the criminality between Mr. Forrest and Miss Josephine Clifton, in certain houses and places in the year 1840, 41, 42, 43, 44, folios 10 to 14.] Q. (repeated)—Was this man Doty sworn as a witness on that trial? (Objected to, overruled, and Doty's counce excepted.) A. He was. Q. By whom was he called? (Objected to, overruled, and exception taken.) A. By Mrs. C. N. Forrest. He was examined as a witness; none of the pleadings were filed until the judgment roll was made up.

made up.

To the Court—I believe there was previously a printer
copy of all the pleadings filed, but I am not certain.

The Attorney General then proceeded to read from the

copy of all the pleadings filed, but I am not certain. The Attorney General then proceeded to read from the minutes.

Mr. Whiting said that the clerk (Mr. Jones) should be called to prove them. If Mr. Jones were dead, then the next best evidence might be produced; but the law requires that the best evidence should be produced, and counsel contended that Mr. Jones was the best evidence, as the sworn officer of the court.

The Atterney-General contended for the admissibility of the minutes—the orginal minutes kept on that trial. They are kept in pursuance to the statute; kept in the proper office, and when produced from that office are proper evidence. He offered the book in evidence, to which he contended there was no legal objection.

The Recorder—If I understand rightly, these minutes and records are on file in the office; they must be there for some purpose, and either the clerk or the deputy clerk could prove that fact. They are both sworn officers.

The objection was overruled, and an exception taken.

The Attorney-General then read from the first page, Tuesday, Dec. 16, 1851—Chief Justice Oakley presiding—the title of the cause and the jury; and then on the 14th January, 1882, W. M. Doty was called and sworn, and testified as a witress; he was then recalled at a later day, the 19th of January.

Mr. Rice, in answer to Mr. Whiting, said that both entries of the name of Wm. M. Doty are in the handwriting of Mr. Jones, who was then clerk of the court. He ceased to be clerk in March last, I think; I saw Mr. Jones keep the book and make nearly every entry, except some I made myself. I was present when Doty was sworn.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clark—I was appointed deputy

cept some I made myself. I was present when loty was sworn.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clark—I was appointed deputy clerk by Jesse Oakley, deceased; re-appointed by Mr. Jones, and again by the present clerk, Mr. Campbell; there are four of us, and we call ourselves deputy clerks; my appointment reads, "clerk of the part second," and I am appointed by the clerk of the court; I do not give any bond; I was in the court room when Doty was sworn; I did not administer the oath; I was looking on; Floyd Jones administered the oath to give evidence in the cluse at issue, between Catherine N. Forrest and Edwin Forrest. Here the witness repeated the form of the oath. To the Recorder.—He swore to the oath with his hand on the Bible, I think.

To Mr. Clark—I think he was sworn on the Bible; I am not positive whether he was sworn on the Bible; I am

not positive whether he was sworn on the Bible or with the uplifted hand, I cannot say whether that cause wa-tried upon the form of issue in the pleadings, or upon any particular issue; it was in the nature of an equity

any particular issue; it was in the nature of an equity cause under the statute.

Meigs D. Benjamin deposed—I was a juror on the trial of the case between Catherine N. Forrest and Edwin Forrest, in the Superior Court, before Judge Oakley. Q. What was the issue given to you to try?

Objected to, as it was in writing, and it should be produced.

objected to, as it was in writing, and it should be produced.

Overruled, and exception taken.

Witness continued:—The issue was one of adultery (exception taken): it was as to the adultery of both parties (exception taken). Q.—Was it a material question on that trial, before you as a juror, whether Mr. Forrest had committed adultery with Miss Josephine Clifton (objected to, admitted, and exception taken.) A.—It was, Q.—Was it a material question, given by the Court, to determine whether Edwin Forrest had committed adultery with Josephine Clifton? (Objected to, admitted, and exception taken.) A.—I did not so understandit; both parties were charged with having committed adultery with divers persons, and I have no recollection that the question was submitted to the jury by the Court as to adultery with any particular person: the principal question was whether either party had been guilty with any person; on that trial Wm. M. Doty, the defendant here, was sworn as a witness; he was examined, and gave evidence; I think he was first examined about the middle—the 14th—of January; he was called, by Mrs. Forrest's counsel. Q.—Pleas state the substance of his evidence? Mr. Whiting objected. The defendant is charged in the indictment with having committed perjury on the 13th of January; and the evidence is that Doty was sworn for the first time on the 14th of January.

The counsel cited King vs. Dowland, 1st Chitty's Criminal Law, page 225, and other authorities, in support of this position, and contended that both criminal and civil law were in his favor, and that their objection could not be got over.

Mr. Chatfield (the Attorney General) replied, that in

Mr. Chatfield (the Attorney General) replied, that in Mr. Chatfield (the Attorney General) replied, that in all cognate cases time was wholly immaterial. Archibold, in his pleadings, had laid it down as a rule, that although time must be laid with certainty, it never was necessary that it should be laid according to the truth; and Farbour, page 355, has the following: that in no case need the precise time or day be laid down. The Commonwealth vs. Tarley states that the court held that, although the indictment alleges that the hearing was on the third day of April, before the three Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, when the record set forth that it was on the tenth day of April, before the Supreme Court, the record was admissible to establish the offence.

. Whiting replied. Mr. Whiting replied.

The argument occupied a considerable length of time. The Recorder said that the court had come to the conclusion that the objection taken to the admissibility of the evidence was not sound. In the case of burglary, it is necessary to fix the time so far, whether it was in the day or the night time. I think the intended design of this statute is meant to reach this case as it stands, and the court have come to the conclusion to admit the evidence.

evidence.

The case was then adjourned to Wednesday morniag,
the jury having been admonished by the court not to
hold communication with any person on the subject at
issue, and to keep their minds free until the whole of the

Mr. Brownson's Lecture

Mr. Brownson's Lecture.
To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sig.—Will you please correct a mistake which appeared in your paper of this morning, in stating that Mr. Orestes A. Brownson delivered the lecture at Hope Chapel last night. The name of the very able and eloquent lecture is John H. Brownson, son of the illustrious Orestes A. Brownson, of Boston. Yours respectfully.

ROBERT CODDINGTON, Chairman of the Com.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15, 1853.

Court Calendar—This Day.

UNITED STATES DESTRICT COURT.—Nos. 27, 33 to 42.

SUPPRISE COURT—Circuit.—Nos. 11, 189, 5, 153, 135, 114, 54, 24, 136 to 139, 141, 142, 143.

SUPPRISE COURT—General Term.—Nos. 19, 21, 22, 7, 23, 25, 26, 28 to 32, 27, 33, 34.

COMMON FILES—Part First.—Nos. 429 to 433, 455. Part Second.—Nos. 316, 369, 343, 345, 406 to 409, 411, 412, 414, 416, 417, 418, 419.

416, 417, 418, 419.
SUPERIOR COURT—(Two branches.)—Nos. 299, 300, 3, 36, 374, 1, 8, 359, 461, 348, 452, 469, 491, 494, 405, 497, 500, 503, 335, 365, 368, 431, 432, 118, 468, 489, 180, 403, 505, 566, 507, 568, 509, 510.

Re-opening of Bartholomew & Weed's new Mourning Store.—New Goeds.—BARTHOLOMEW & WEED have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the public, that the alterations in their store are now com-pleted, and having renewed and replenished their stock, public, that the alterations in their store are now con-pleted, and having renewed and replenished their store, they are prepared to offer a large and superfor assortance of new, rich, and elegant goods, which have been selected with great care from the most recent importations. It & W. will be enabled, by the alterations in their store, it keep a much larger stock of goods than heretofore, it which will be found every article in the department of mourning apparel. Ladies and families are very respec-fully invited to call and examine our goods, which will it freely shown. Goods sent to any part of the city for examination, when it is not convenient for ladies to vis-our store. Receilect the name and number of the Ne Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring an Prince streets, nearly opposite the Metropolitan Hoiel.

Wet Table Linens, Counterpanes, and Tollet Covers, from auction—Damask table lines, one and a quarter yards wide at 2s. 6d., per yard, suitable for dinning saloons. Double damask 6o, two yards wide, only 4s. 6d., per yard, worth 7s. Splendid snow drop pattern 4to, two yards wide, 5s. 6d. and 6s. per yard, worth 10s. Large size snow drop linen naghtins, 13s. and 1ds. per dozen. Elegant patterns counterpanes, (three yard.) 14s. as piece. Beautiful tolic covers, 3s. 6d. a piece, worth 7s., at BURDETT'S cheap dry goods store, 100 Walker street.

Wet Lineas: Wet Lineas:—Another large crivel at HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER'S, 347 Broadway, or, of Leonard afrect, where the ladies will find some rare hances for cheap and good linen, as good as ever they sere, being only slightly wet and soiled.

Attention.—Lovet's Office, 114 Chambers street, for the sale of his celebrated Wahpene, for changing gray hair to its original color, and curing beldness. It is not one of the humbugs of the day. Lovet gives retrience that will satisfy the most dubious.

Persons Who Wish fatigue of climbing up four their Paguerreotypes take the first floor, up stairs, equally as well in close or start or five flights of stairs to have the first floor, up stairs, at 363 Broadway. Pictures taken or stormy weather

per ent Reduction in Ready made legan . Talmas, \$10 each; beautiful paletots, sa imere pants, \$5; plush silk vests, \$5; br in embroidered nuptial vests, \$5; French asiness coats, iatest style, \$4; black frock onts, \$10. To jobbers in clothing this is a ce. GEORGE LEVIE, \$80 Broadway, corner of cet. arcet.

ring Clothing made up in the most Fashable and derable manner possible. A large assortant of winter clothing, which will be sold at greatly educed prices, can at all times be procured on advanageous terms, for cash, at H. L. FOSTER'S clothing establishment, 27 Cortland: street.

Ministers, Consuls, and Charge d'Affaires of the United States and foreign countries, resident in the United States, can have their seals of office engraved by the best artists, at EVERDELL'S, No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane street. Also, elegant card engraving and printing, heraldry engraving, &c.

Genin's Spring Styles will be Issued on Friday, the 18th instant, simultaneously at Genin's Razar and at GENIN'S, 214 Breadway, opposite St. Paul's.

the reprieve coming to late. Almost every week, gen-tlemen dump themselves into the water at the ferries, through their reckless efforts to make up for lost time by a blind jump. GREEN, No. 1 Astor House, the well known shirtmaker, is celebrated as much for his punctu-ality, as for the beauty of his shirts.

Splendid Carpeting.—Smith & Louisbery 443 Pearl street, are now receiving in store, per late arrivals, a large stock of velvet tapestry, Brussels, three ply, and ingrain carpotings, of chaste and elegant designs, which, having been purchased previous to the recent advances in prices, they are enabled to effer at very great inducements.

Wheeler, Wilson & Co.'s Sewing Machine, patented June 15th, 1852, for stitching linens and other goods, can be seen at 265 Broadway.

I. M. Singer & Co. take pleasure in and nouncing to the public that the extensive additions to their factory for manufacturing SINGER'S sewing ma-chines, and the introduction of much new machinery cal-culated very greatly to expedite the labor, are 'now com-pleted, which will enable them to fill those orders which paren, which will enable them to fill those orders which a want of machines has prevented them from attending to sooner, and prepare them to answer the future demand these unrivalled machines are daily creating. These machines may be seen in operation, and specimens of their superior work freely examined, at the principal office, No. 258 Broadway, N. Y.; No. 19 Harvard place, Boston; No. 57 Fouth Fourth street, Philadelphia; Battimore street, Baltimore; and No. 197 Elm street, Cincinnati.

The Pick, No. 53, is out, and is one of the best numbers ever issued. It contains a large caricature cut of the war between the Democratic Review and the Washington Union, with a capital likeness of Mr. George Sanders. It is for sale this morning by the newsboys, All the regular subscribers of the Pick, who are disappointed at not receiving from the carriers, can get it of

W. H. McDonald's Newspaper Advertising House, Mo. 102 Nassau street, corner of Ann.—The very best papers, from every part of the Union and the Canadas, received daily. Best terms, and fullest authority and recommendations from over the written signatures of the publishers. Immense is the Progress into Public Favor of CHARLES London Cerdial Gin. It is pronounced by all who try it, the ne plus ultra of all that is delicious all who try of any note, from the Battery to Highbridge, has it. For sale, wholesale, at the office, No. 7 Park

Scotch Malt Whiskey, Distilled on the

Demijohns of all Sizes and Best Quality; also, wine and porter bottles, for sale by O. HULL, commission merchant in glassware, drugs, &c., 145 Maideu lane. Pickle bottles, druggists' glassware, iron mortars, nustard, drugs. &c.

Marsh & Co.'s Improved Elastic Suspender Shoulder Brace, for expanding the chest, and preserving the symmetry of the form, adapted to men women and children. Abdominal supporters, and ladies' sustaining belts, of the most approved patterns, at No. 2½ Maiden

By Letters Patent secured in 1849. Pulvermae cher's Patent Hydro-Electric Voltaic Chains, constructed to be worn under the garments, are the most wonderful discovery in medicine and electricity of the present day. They relieve, without pain or shock, instantaneously, acute nervous pains, such as head, ear, and toothe ache, rheumatic pains, ite doloreux, &c., and by its mild but continuous and preceptible action on the body, diseases of years' standing—such as gout, local paralysis, nervous complaints, liver diseases, &c.—disappear as if by a miracle. They precipitate metals from their solutions, decompose water, deflect the magnetic needle, in short, show all the phenomenon of a powerful voltaic pile. The instruments producing these effects weigh about two ounces, can be folded up in apocket-book, are always ready for instantaneous use, and will last a man his lifetime, guarding himself, family and friends, &c., against that number of diseases and complaints in which mild streaming electricity is a perfectly safe, certain, and wonderful speedy remedy. The price of a complete chain is from \$1 to \$5\$; batteries, \$10 to \$22 50.

Incredible as may seem the above facts, any person can easily convince himself beforehand, at the depot, of their truth. The importance of the invention has been acknowledged in America by the Academy of Medicine of New York, and the chains have been applied with great success in the medical colleges, the City, Bellevue, and Ward's Island Hospitals, Brooklyn City Hespital, &c., in Europe, by the Reval Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons in London; by the Academie Nationale de Medecin at Taris; by the Imperial feaulty at Vienna; by the By Letters Patent secured in 1849. Palverma

ons in London: by the Acade geons in London; by the Academic Nationale de Meuceni at Paris; by the Imperial faculty at Vienna; by the Royal faculty at Berlin, and other scientific institutions of the highest order, including the principal hospitals in

of the highest order, including the principal despitate in Europe.

The proprietors are in possession of testimonials to the same effect, from all the above institutions in America and Europe, as well as of the most eminent and distinguished members of the profession in both hemispheres, and invite the public to examine them.

Full and illustrated descriptions—one for personal use and a number of cases cured in New York and Europe, may be obtained, gratis, at the office. They will be forwarded, free of postage, to any part of the United States, in answer to prepaid inquiries, containing three cents postage stamps.

No. 568 Broadway, corner of Prince street.

Notice.—The Weekly Report of Deaths shows forty-seven from Consumption. Now, I will forfeit \$100 to the friends of any one of those deceased, if they can prove they had taken one bottle of Watts Magnetic Pulmonic Syrup within three months previous to death. T. WATTS, Compounder of the Nervous Antidote, 424 Greenwich street.

Consumption.—I will Care Consumption for \$20, or forteit \$100 if I fail. I will put the money in any bank, in the name of the person wishing to be cured, and forfeit it if they die after taking the first bottle of Watts' Magnetic Pulpering. Magnetic Pulmonic Syrup, provided they keep on taking it until they get well. TALBOT WATTS, Compounder of the Nervous Antidote, 424 Greenwich street. Watts' Nervous Antidote will positively

cure neuralgia, rheumatism, tie deloreux, cramps, spasms, debility, and all nervous complaints. Persons wishing to know the wonderful curative power of the Antidote, should call on the "Hon. Henry Mings, President of the American Institute, 351 Broadway." Wholessie and retail agency, 38 Ann street. One dollar per bottle, \$9 per Trusses- - Marsh & Co., No. 21/ Maiden lane.

have just imported from Paris a large assortment of the most improved style of French trusses, consisting of silver plated springs, with ivory and gutta percha pads. Also, a general assortment of bathing trusses. Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Female Support-

era, instruments for club feet, knock-knees, bow-legs, weak ankles, and curvature of the spine. Also, a very superior elastic stocking for enlarged veins of the leg, and elastic knee caps. Also, adults' and children's trusses, and every kind of surgical belt and bandage, at DR. GLOVIE'S, No. 12 Ann street, near Broadway.

Wigs and Toupees.—Batchelor's New Style of wigs are pronounced the most perfect imitation of nature yet invented. Those wanting a very superior article should call at BATCHELOR'S celebrated wig factory, No. 4 Wall street, where can be found the largest and best assortment in the city. Copy the address.

Cristadoro's Celebrated Liquid Dye changes the hair instantly to a beautiful black or, brown; while his Preservative and Beautifier stimulates its growth, and perpetuates its laxuriance to the latest period of life. The dre is applied privately, and both are sold at CRISTADORO'S. No. 6 Astor House, and by drug-

Hair Dye.-Batchelor's Celebrated Liquid Bair Dye is the best yet discovered for coloring the hair or whiskers the moment it is applied. The wonderfe-case and certainty with which this favorite and old of tabl'shed hair dye performs is autonishing. It is for sale tablished hair die performs is autonishing. It is for sale, or applied, at BATCHELOR'S wig factory, No. 4 Wall street.

Govrand's Liquid Hair Dyc is, without exception or reservation, the very best ever invented. Be-ware of pulled dyes. Equally celebrated is Gourand's Medicated Soap, for curing pingles, freekles, sallowness, chaps, roughness, &c. Fondre subtile uproots hair from any part of the body. Liquid Rouge, Lily White, and Hair Gloss, at 67 Walker street, near Broadway.

Dr. E. Brown, "the Great Scrofula Doctor," office 147 Grand street.—A scientific treatment of scrofula is assuredly obtained of Dr. E. Brown, located at 147 Grand street. New England's cured have paid him many debts of gratified. New York now has the offer of his services. Ye afflicted, seize time and call on him, ere it has too late.

Birth-marks, polypus, scirrhous cancers, tumors, moles, and all excresences removed from the face or body, by a painless external application. All persons interested will be perfectly satisfied of the fact, by calling at the office of the subscribers, 192 Second avenue, corner of Twelfin street.

HARVEY & WALLAGE,